

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

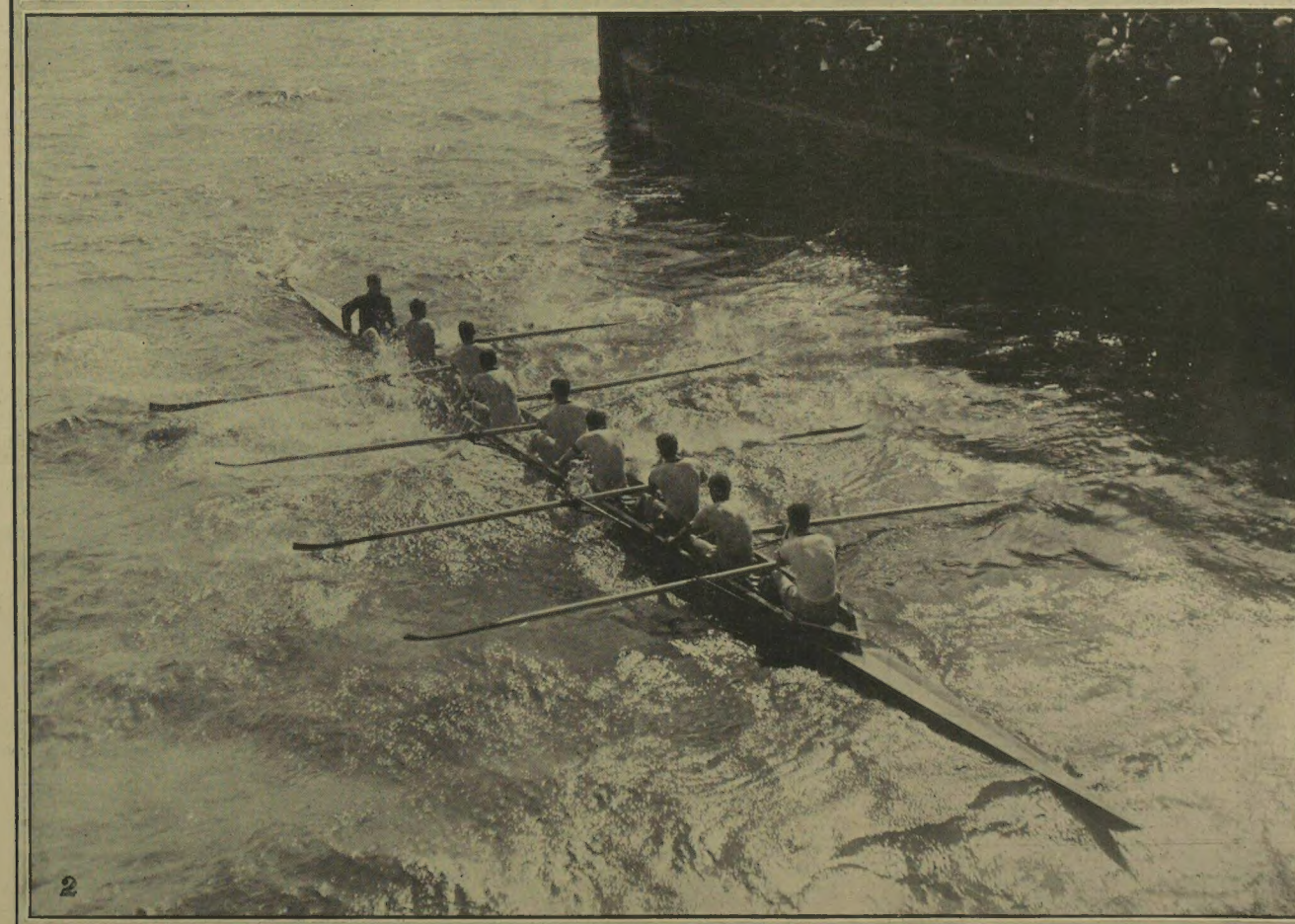
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, AND TO CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND BY MAGAZINE POST.

No. 3807.—VOL. CXL

SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1912.

With Pictures by Natural-Colour Photography. SIXPENCE.

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1. THE FIRST EIGHT TO SINK: THE CAMBRIDGE CREW SITTING IN THEIR SUNKEN BOAT JUST BEFORE THEY TOOK TO THE WATER.

2. A SHORT WHILE BEFORE THEY, TOO, SANK: THE OXFORD CREW PASSING HAMMERSMITH BRIDGE IN ROUGH WATER.

## THE NO-RACE BOAT-RACE: THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CREWS AMIDST THE WAVES.

The rough state of the water on March 30 brought the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race to a most dramatic finish—one, indeed, which has never been equalled. The crews started under the worst possible conditions, the river resembling a miniature sea. Oxford, winning the toss, chose the Surrey shore. Cambridge shipped a good deal of water off the London

Rowing Club. At the mile-post they were waterlogged, and at the bottom of Harrod's Wharf their boat went down. Oxford sank at Chiswick Eyot. The crew dragged their boat ashore, baled it out, were in it again in three-and-a-half minutes, and finished the course. The race was declared void. Oxford won the re-row on the Monday.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU AND C.N.

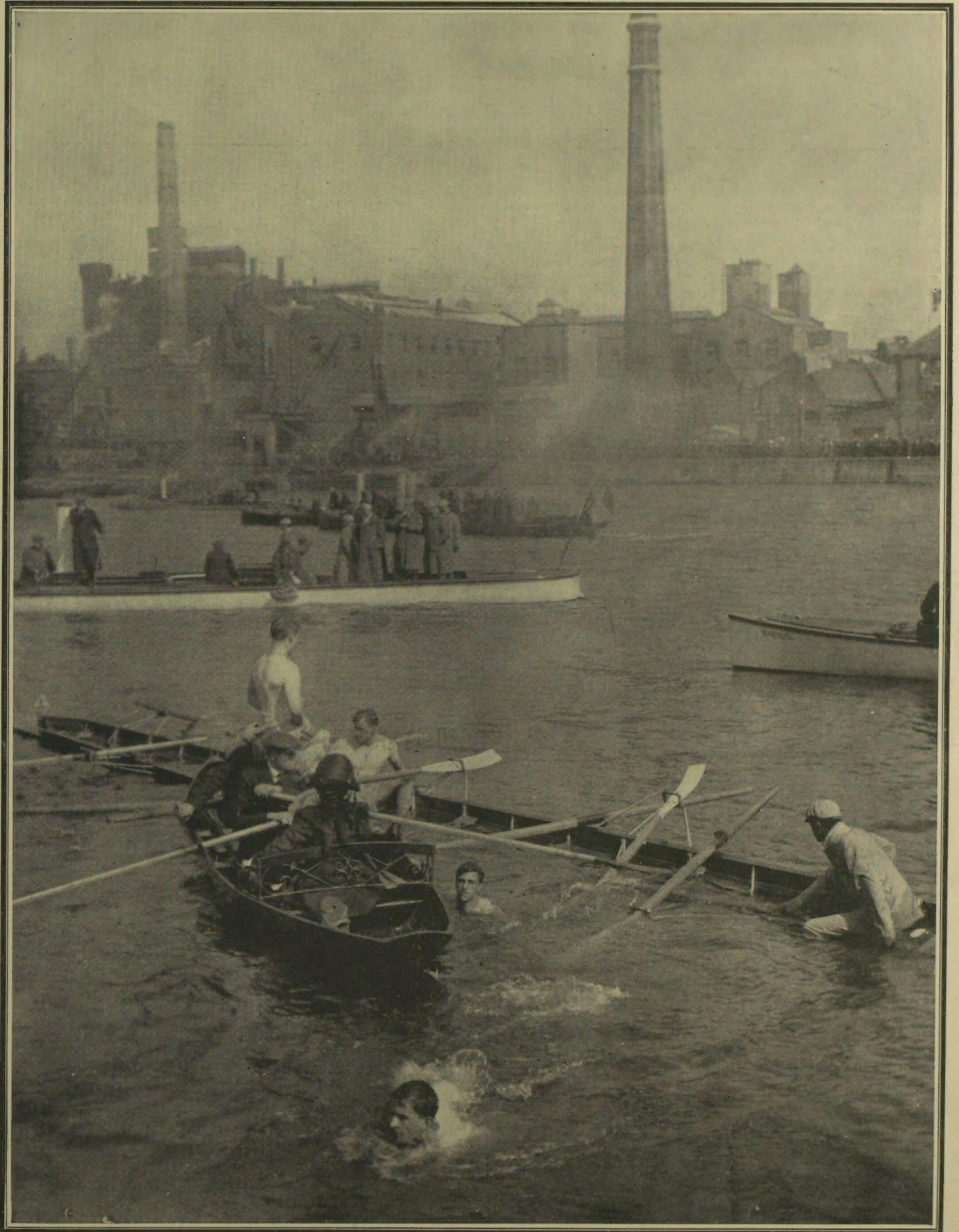






## SAVED FROM THE THAMES WAVES: THE RESCUE OF CAMBRIDGE.

PHOTOGRAPH BY K. W. WHALE.



THE SINKING OF THE CAMBRIDGE EIGHT DURING THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE BOAT-RACE: MEN OF THE CREW SWIMMING ASHORE AND OTHERS BEING PICKED UP BY ALBANY, THE FAMOUS SCULLER.

As we note under other Illustrations, the Cambridge boat became water-logged and sank at the bottom of Harrod's Wharf, despite the fact that there were air-bladders beneath the seats. Two of the men took to the water and swam ashore; the others remained in the boat and were duly taken off her. Very wisely, the cox, realising the inevitable, had steered to within fifteen feet of the bank; had he done otherwise rescue would, of

course, have been a much more difficult matter. Our photograph, which was taken by a lad of fifteen, K. W. Whale, shows Albany, the famous sculler, who rowed Barry for the English championship, assisting in the rescue of the crew. The umpire, Mr. F. I. Pitman, declared the race null and void, and it was then arranged that it should be re-rowed on April 1. This re-row resulted in a win for Oxford.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

SOME little time ago I wrote a letter to the *Westminster Gazette*, urging that the Suffragettes should be treated with more moderation and clemency than some people seem now inclined to treat them. I based my appeal not only on the cruelty of our penal system, but also on the folly of sane people allowing hysterical people to pose as the discoverers of that cruelty. The Suffragettes have not been bad enough to deserve to suffer penal servitude: and certainly they have not been good enough to deserve to destroy it. Since I sent the letter I have been travelling; and I do not know if anything has happened since, or even if my letter has appeared. But I gather it must have done so, since I have received a note from a friend of mine, who is a strong supporter of Female Suffrage. He says that the women are in prison now, so they must be allowed the glory of criticising it. Unfortunately for his own highly arguable case, he encloses a pamphlet. My friend I should always believe; but his pamphlet I abominate and abjure. Not that it is (to do him justice) his pamphlet. It is a pamphlet called "Women and Prisons," by Miss Helen Blagg and Mrs. Charlotte Wilson, and is published by the Fabian Women's Group. The people who wrote this pamphlet certainly have not been to prison, in the sense that burglars and forgers go to prison. But if anything in this world could make me want to send such harmless ladies to prison, this pamphlet would do it. As to my first humanitarian intention, I feel profoundly relieved. The ladies who could write such petty officialism as this have not yet been badly treated by officials. It is not in this spirit that men wrote "The Ballad of Reading Gaol," or "Crime and Punishment," or "It is Never Too Late to Mend." The fattest and vulgarest old dowager that manages to get on her knees in a fashionable church, and in some haze of traditional sentiment asks God to show mercy on all prisoners and captives, is a little nearer the prison reform than I mean than is the Fabian Women's Group.

I write with some deliberate violence; for I do think that earnest and excellent people like Miss Blagg and Mrs. Wilson want to be very sharply pulled up. Their pamphlet contains all that is stale and dehumanised, from the disgrace of the Indeterminate Sentence to the books of that burst quack Lombroso. But in all of it there is not a trace of the two perfectly simple truths which anybody would put to himself if he were approaching the question of prisons as one approaches the question of sausages, or of simple addition. The two first facts obviously are—that imprisonment is a punishment; and that it is a punishment because it deprives a man of liberty. If there be a God in heaven or a conscience in man, you have no right to imprison a citizen unless you have a right to punish him. You have no right to punish him unless he has done you a great wrong. It is odd that we should be driven back nowadays on explaining such self-evident things. But we are.

The folly of our modern prison-reformers is that they have never even got into their heads the thing that was first in the minds of anybody who ever imposed imprisonment or resisted imprisonment. I mean the idea of Freedom; *libertatis sacra fames*; the first of those great hungers by which a man learns that he does not live by bread alone. Miss Blagg and Mrs. Wilson have never dreamed of freedom in their lives. They think it is a question of being "treated

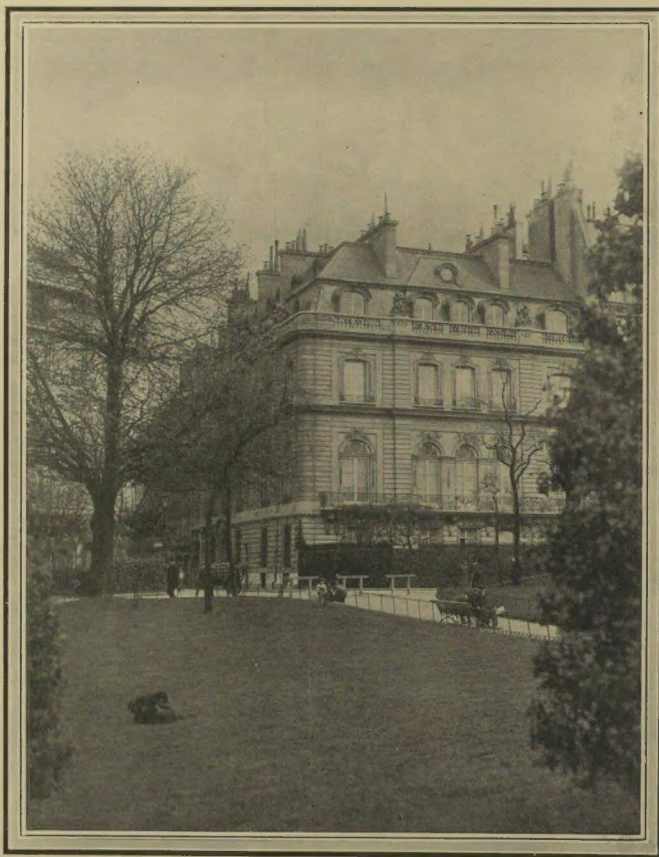
well" in prison, of having good food or bad food, long work or short work, clean cells or dirty cells: as if Ulysses had never cried for his home in the gardens of Calypso, and Cœur-de-Lion in Austria never dreamed of having a horse beneath him. As a matter of fact, as is well known to everyone, some of the most poignant and sincere complaints against captivity have come from men who were served in prison like princes, provided with splendid apartments and waited on by respectful retainers: men like James of Scotland, men like Charles of Orleans, men like Sir Walter Raleigh. It is not being made to do clean things or dirty things that is the bitterness of captivity: it is not being allowed to do what you

is the idea that liberty is normal and detention is abnormal. The man who is washed in a clean modern cell is degraded in exactly the same sense as a man who was bemired and befouled in a filthy ancient dungeon. He is in either case quite simply and literally a slave: because he does not own his own body.

The morality of the matter is surely plain enough. This captivity, which good men and bad, Brutus and Whitaker Wright, have died rather than endure, is a dreadful thing to inflict. It ought to be inflicted on men who deeply wrong and anger the Commonwealth; for everyone else the ownership of one's own arms, legs, and habits is the only thing that makes life worth living. But in this Fabian pamphlet one may find, in an important section, the following dreadful and disgusting words—

If crime is to be prevented by effectively segregating or reforming criminals they must be put, and kept for some considerable time, under skilled care and supervision, directly they first begin to go wrong; but to inflict long sentences of punitive imprisonment for trivial offences is sheer cruelty. . . . Nevertheless, many changes now in progress are heading straight for the transformation of definite terms of rigorous imprisonment apportioned to the heinousness of the offence into indeterminate terms of humane institutional or external treatment apportioned to the needs of the offender.

Now, why are you and I not in prison? I assume that we are not; for I feel sure our poor prisoners are not allowed any pleasure so genuine as looking at *The Illustrated London News*, nor any work so useful as writing it. But why am I not in prison? Why is the nearest Duke not in prison? Why is anybody not in prison? Is it because we have no "needs"; is it because there is no offence in us? Is it because it might not possibly do us good to be given forcible rest-cures and humane institutional treatment? Does not every reasonably rich man who reads this page know of himself or of his friends that they might be better for being made to go to bed earlier, or take holidays longer, to eat more meat, or to smoke less tobacco, to do more work—or less work? Why in your case and mine does no policeman dare to apportion the imprisonment "to the needs of the offender." Surely it is for the very simple reason that he is not an offender. God has given him his own soul and body to take care of; but he has not, at least, in my own case I hope he has not, done anything so poisonously provocative to his fellows as to justify them in taking away his own power to save or lose his soul or his body. I say most emphatically that punishment ought to be proportioned to the "heinousness of the offence," and most emphatically not to the "needs of the offender." The offender might need all the purgatorial fires to burn out of him the smallest meanness. But law is not required to save the sinner, but to prevent or punish the sin. Once adopt the distinction employed in the above paragraph—the treatment of doubtful souls instead of the punishment of convicted ones—and there is no reason why anyone should be out of prison. We do not all, in the civic sense, require punishment. But we do all, in the psychological sense, require treatment. If I pressed the prison-reformers on this point I know something about what they would say. I know all about what they would mean. What they would mean is this very true and practical circumstance: that prison-reform has no perils for you and me; for only poor people are sent either to the old prison or the new.



THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HOME DURING HIS VISIT TO PARIS: THE MANSION OF THE MARQUIS DE BRETEUIL IN THE AVENUE DU BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

It was arranged that the Prince of Wales should leave London for Paris last Monday, April 1, to stay some months with King Edward's old friends, the Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil, in order to perfect himself in French. The Marquis de Breteuil's mansion, a modern building, is at No. 12, Avenue du Bois de Boulogne, at the corner of the Rue Rude, and close to the Arc de Triomphe. From the first-floor balcony there is a fine view of the Avenue and its lawns. It was in this house that King Edward stayed during his last visit to Paris, and, it is said, the last luncheon-party he ever attended in Paris was given there. He probably never visited Paris without going to see the Marquis and Marquise de Breteuil. Their country-seat, to which the Prince will no doubt be taken, is the Château de Béviliers, at Breteuil, near the beautiful Valley of Chevreuse.

like. The authors of this pamphlet say blandly, "Convicts under preventive detention cannot earn a license for any remission of sentence, but must serve their whole time. Instead, they earn special privileges in prison, where they are kept under separate rules." Happy fellows! I can imagine those privileges. Something to do with soap, probably. Unfortunately, if wealthy women do not understand the idea of freedom, a good many poor men do: hence unaccountable attempts at escape, and attacks on warders—for which the assailant is again put "under separate rules," and earns the special privilege once called Torture. But their instinct remains; you cannot cut it out of them with a cat-o'-nine-tails, and you cannot scour it off them with a cake of soap. It



# THE CROSS-COUNTRY DERBY: GRAND NATIONAL JUMPS AND FALLS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU (1, 2, AND 3), TOPICAL (4), SPORT AND GENERAL (5 AND 6).



1. A FALL AT BECHER'S BROOK.

2. SHOWING A RIDERLESS HORSE: AT BECHER'S BROOK DURING THE SECOND ROUND.

3. A FALL AT BECHER'S BROOK.

4. THE CROSS-COUNTRY DERBY: COMPETITORS TAKING THE OPEN DITCH IN THE FIRST ROUND.

5. AT THE WATER JUMP.

6. THE FINISH: JERRY M. WINS.

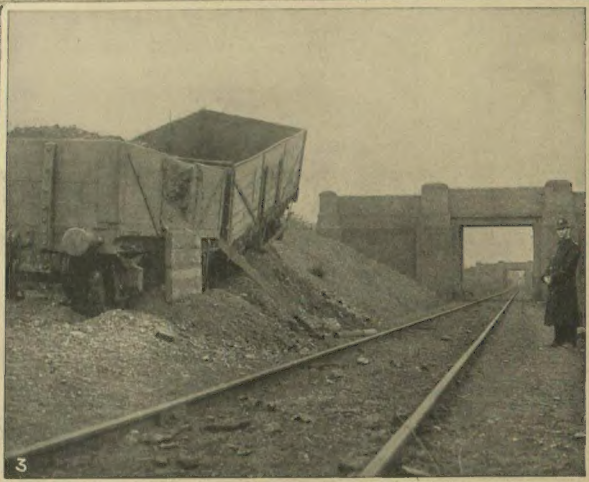
Sir C. G. Ascheton-Smith's Jerry M. won the Grand National in 10 min. 13 2-5 sec., and had a reception at the end of the race equalled only by King Edward's Ambush II. Both horse and rider were literally mobbed by the enthusiastic crowd as they returned to the

psaddock. Although, very naturally, somewhat distressed, Jerry M. finished considerably fresher than the majority of Grand National winners. Jerry M. has been described as probably the most powerful steeplechaser in training.



## COAL-STRIKE RIOTING: DAMAGE WROUGHT AT CANNOCK CHASE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY C. N.



1. WRECKED BY A CROWD WHO BELIEVED THAT "BLACKLEGS" WERE AT WORK: AN OFFICE-BUILDING AT LITTLETON COLLIERIES, WITH ALL ITS WINDOWS BROKEN BY STONES.

2 AND 6. BROUGHT FROM LICHFIELD AFTER THE RIOTING AND QUARTERED IN THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS: MEN OF THE 1ST WEST YORKSHIRE REGIMENT IN THE SQUARE AT CANNOCK.

On March 27, disturbances of a serious nature took place at Littleton Collieries, Huntington, on Cannock Chase. A crowd of men and women went to the collieries; and the pressure of the crowd was such that some two thousand men and boys were forced right up to the pit-head. Then stones and other missiles began to fly and colliery property to be wrecked. Rioting went on from the afternoon until 7 o'clock in the evening. It is said to have been

3. POLICE ON GUARD: THE BEGINNING OF THE 4-MILE-LONG INCLINE OF THE LITTLETON COLLIERIES LINE (WHICH CONNECTS WITH THE LONDON AND NORTH-WESTERN MAIN LINE) DOWN WHICH THE RIOTERS SENT SEVERAL TRUCKS.

4. THE SCENE OF CONSIDERABLE RIOTING: THE LITTLETON COLLIERIES BRIDGE THE MEN SOUGHT TO DAMAGE AND FROM WHICH THEY THREW TRUCKS, WAGONS AND BARRELS.

5. BURNT OUT BY THE RIOTERS: AN OFFICE BUILDING AT LITTLETON COLLIERIES.

caused by the belief that "blacklegs" were working in some of the pits; this was denied by the colliery officials, who declared that the men in the pits were merely engaged on the repairs. As a direct result of this outbreak, five hundred officers and men of the 1st West Yorkshire Regiment arrived at Cannock by special train from Lichfield early on the morning of the 28th.



# GUARDING THE WORKER: SOLDIERS AT BRYNKINALT COLLIERY, CHIRK.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A., G.P.U., ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, NEWS ILLUS.



1. ON THEIR WAY TO GET COAL DURING THE STRIKE: MINERS GOING TO WORK AT BRYNKINALT COLLIERY PASSING BETWEEN LINES OF SOLDIERS.
2. PARADED AT THE PIT-HEAD: MEN OF THE 2ND SUFFOLK REGIMENT ON DUTY AT BRYNKINALT COLLIERY.

3. A SENTRY AT THE COLLIERY AT CHIRK.
4. QUARTERS OF TROOPS SENT TO PROTECT WILLING WORKERS IN NORTH WALES: THE MILITARY CAMP AT CHIRK.
5. A SENTRY AT THE COLLIERY AT CHIRK.

6. MESSAGES FROM THE COLLIERY TO THE CAMP: SOLDIERS SIGNALLING TO THEIR HEADQUARTERS AT CHIRK.
7. SITTING AT THEIR EASE ON PIT-PROPS: SOLDIERS ON DUTY AT BRYNKINALT COLLIERY.

There being some fear that attempts might be made to interfere with the miners who had returned to work at the Brynkinalt Colliery, North Wales, infantry were dispatched to Chirk on March 27 and accommodated in the Brynkinalt Park. This guard consisted of half a company of the Shropshire Light Infantry, specially sent from Shrewsbury by order

of the Home Secretary. On the following day 560 men of the 2nd Suffolk Regiment came by special train from Aldershot. Many police were also on duty. On Friday (the 29th) a miner was killed by an accident in the pit, and all the men left work. The soldiers and police raised a subscription for the widow, and a feeling of sympathy arose between them and the miners.





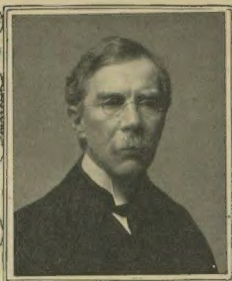
Photo, Elliott and Fry.  
LORD CHEYLESMORE,  
Nominated as Chairman of the London  
County Council.

#### PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

CAPTAIN Swinton having had to resign the chairmanship of the London County Council almost immediately after his election, owing to his appointment as Chairman of the Delhi town-planning committee, the Municipal Reform

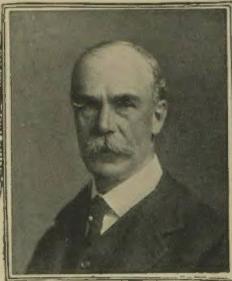
members of the Council unanimously decided to nominate Lord Cheylesmore to take his place. Lord Cheylesmore, who is the third Baron, was born in 1848, and succeeded to the title in 1902. He was educated at Eton, and on leaving joined the Grenadier Guards. In 1887, as Colonel H. F. Eaton, he contested the Coventry Division, as a Unionist, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1890 he was ordered to Bermuda at two days' notice to take command of the 2nd Battalion of the Grenadier Guards, and in 1899 he was given the command of the regiment. He married, in 1892, Miss Elizabeth Richardson French, of New York. Lord Cheylesmore was formerly Mayor of Westminster, and is Chairman of the Board of Governors of Dulwich College. It is an interesting fact that the Manor of Cheylesmore, near Coventry, which he owns, was once in the possession of Edward the Black Prince.

It was unfortunate for the Suffragists that Sir Almroth Wright's weighty denunciation, not only of militant Suffragettes, but of the whole theory of the enfranchisement of women, appeared in the *Times* on the very morning of the day when



Photo, Histed.  
SIR ALMROTH WRIGHT, F.R.S.,  
Who recently Denounced Woman's  
Suffrage in a letter to the "*Times*."

Only last year the late Mr. Charles Awdry retired from his position as senior acting partner of Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, after having spent forty-one



Photo, Elliott and Fry.  
SIR CHARLES D. ROSE, M.P.,  
The new President of the Royal Aero  
Club.

years in the service of the famous firm. He was the son of Sir John Wither Awdry, formerly Chief

Justice of Bombay, and was born in 1847. He was educated at Winchester and New College, Oxford, where he only just missed being in the University boat and the cricket eleven. It was in 1870, immediately on leaving Oxford, that he joined Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, and after mastering all the details of the work, he became junior partner. The great extension of the business of late years was to a large extent due to his administration, and he was personally very popular and much respected by the staff. Mr. Awdry had been treasurer of King's College Hospital for many years, was on the Council of the College, and was a Trustee of the News-vendors' Benevolent Institution. In Wiltshire, his native county, he was also well known and revered. In 1900 he was High Sheriff of the County, and was likewise a J.P. and a Deputy-Lieutenant. The County Cricket Club found in him a strong supporter. In 1876 he married Miss Margaret Moberly, daughter of the late Bishop of Salisbury. Mr. Awdry's elder brother, afterwards Bishop, successively, of Southampton, Osaka, and South

Tokyo, married her sister.

After consecrating the new cathedral at Khartoum, the Bishop of London spent a week at Jerusalem, where he was the guest of the Bishop in Jerusalem and the East, the Right. Rev.



Photo, Raad.  
TAKEN IN THE HOLY CITY: THE BISHOP OF LONDON  
AND THE BISHOP IN JERUSALEM AND THE EAST,  
THE RIGHT REV. G. F. P. BLYTH, D.D.



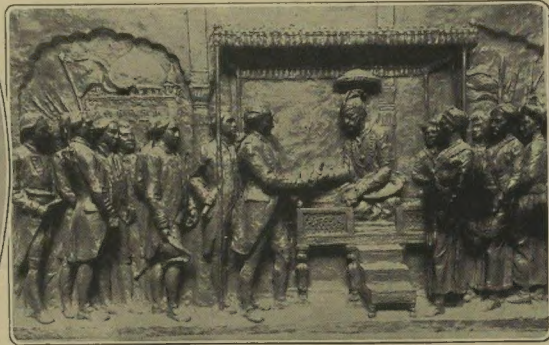
Photo, Record Press.  
A TABLEAU FOR THE CLIVE MEMORIAL IN WHITEHALL: THE DEFENCE  
OF ARCOT AGAINST THE TROOPS OF CHANDA SAHIB IN 1751.

Parliament rejected the Conciliation Bill. Possibly it influenced the voting to some extent, for medical pronouncements always impress the lay mind, and it was so long that some of the busy legislators who read it would hardly have time to analyse it. That there were a great many things to be urged against it appeared on the following morning from the letter of another eminent scientist, Professor Silvanus Thompson, and, on subsequent days, from a number of other correspondents, including Sir Douglas Powell and Sir Victor Horsley. Sir Almroth Wright is an authority on anti-phosphorus inoculation, microscopy, and the pathology of the human blood. He is Director in Medical Charge of the Department for Therapeutic Inoculation at St. Mary's Hospital. From 1898 to 1900 he was a member of the Indian Plague Commission.

Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the Suffragist leaders, were married in 1901, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence being formerly Miss Emmeline Pethick. She is a daughter of the late Mr. Henry Pethick, of Weston-super-Mare. Mr. Pethick Lawrence is an Eton and Cambridge man. He had a distinguished academic career, being, among other things, Fourth Wrangler, Second Smith's Prizeman, Adam Smith Prizeman for Economics, and President of the Union. He has made the grand tour, and studied life in an East End University Settlement. For some years, from 1902 to 1905, he edited the *Echo*, and is now joint-editor of *Votes for Women*.



Photo, Record Press.  
THE STATUE OF "THE HEAVEN-BORN  
GENERAL" FOR WHITEHALL:  
A MEMORIAL TO LORD CLIVE.  
The statue is by Mr. John Tweed, who executed those of Cecil Rhodes at Bulawayo, Queen Victoria at Aden, and Van Riebeck at Cape Town.



Photo, Record Press.  
A TABLEAU FOR THE CLIVE MEMORIAL: THE EMPEROR OF DELHI  
CONVEYING THE DIWANI FIRMAN TO LORD CLIVE IN 1765.

George Francis Popham Blyth. Our photograph on this page, showing the two prelates together, was taken at Bishop's House, Jerusalem. The Bishop of London lately became Chairman of the Jerusalem and the East Mission. Dr. Blyth, who is a Sub-Prelate in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, was educated at St. Paul's School, and at Lincoln College, Oxford. He was ordained deacon in 1855, and priest in the following year.

For ten years he was curate of Westport, Wiltshire, and afterwards for twelve years Chaplain to the Bengal Ecclesiastical establishment. From 1879 to 1887 he was Arch-deacon of Rangoon, and became Bishop in Jerusalem in the latter year. He is the author of "*The Holy Week and Forty Days*."

Sir Charles Rose, the new President of the Royal Aero Club, is interested in other forms of locomotion besides flying. As might be expected of the Member for Newmarket, he is a well-known breeder and owner of race-horses, and has been for many years a member of the Jockey Club. He is also a keen motorist. A Liberal in politics, he represented the Newmarket Division of Cambridgeshire from 1903 to 1907, and was again elected last year. Sir Charles was born in 1847, was educated at Rugby, and has served in the Canadian Militia. He was formerly a partner in the banking firm of Messrs. Morton Rose and Co. The younger son of a Baronet, the late Right Hon. Sir John Rose, he was made a Baronet himself three years ago.



Photo, Illus. Bureau.  
MOTORING BACK TO CLEMENT'S INN AFTER THEIR RELEASE ON BAIL:  
MR. AND MRS. PETHICK LAWRENCE.

Mr. and Mrs. Pethick Lawrence were charged on remand at Bow Street on March 28 under the Malicious Injuries to Property Act. Mr. Pethick Lawrence was allowed bail in his own recognisances of £2000, and two sureties of £1000 each. His wife was allowed bail in her own recognisances of £1500 and two sureties of £750 each.



## CONQUERORS—WITH EGGS FOR CHESTNUTS: A DUTCH EASTER GAME.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



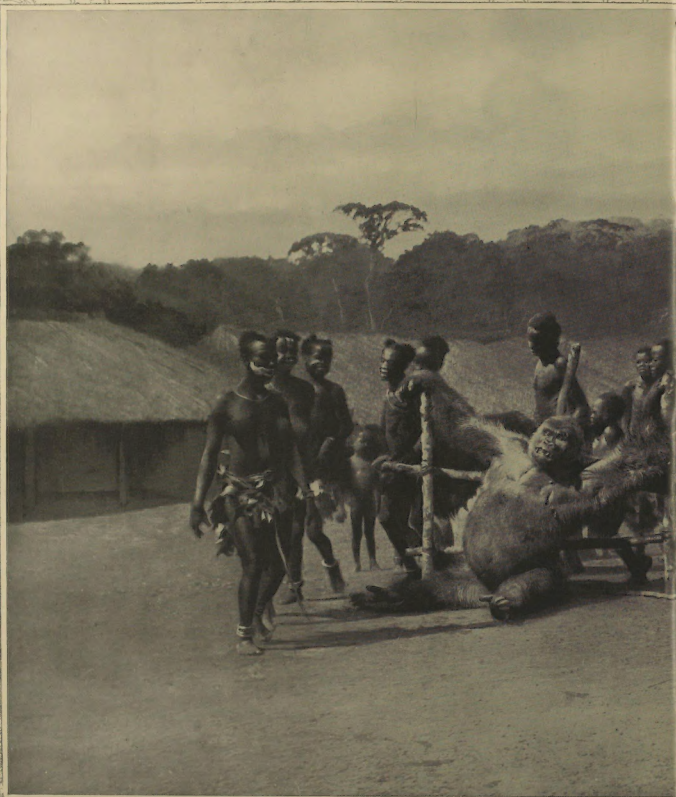
BREAKING THE EASTER EGG: DUTCH CHILDREN HOLDING THEIR ANNUAL EASTER SUNDAY CONTEST.

At Easter time in the villages of Holland several ancient customs are observed. One is a children's game, which consists in breaking their Easter eggs one against another, much as English children play at "Conquerors" with chestnuts, except that the chestnuts are hung on the end of a string, and the eggs are held in the hand. The winner in the egg game,

that is, the one whose egg proves the harder and breaks the other, receives the opponent's broken egg as a prize. These eggs are dyed red. The "grown-ups" among the Dutch peasantry have a more practical custom at Easter, betting who can eat the greatest number of hard-boiled eggs. Some manage to put away fifty, or even more.



# A PREHISTORIC RITE IN MODERN AFRICA: DERIDING THE SLAIN AND SINGING PÆANS IN PRAISE OF THE SLAYERS.



CEREMONIAL REJOICING AFTER THE DEATH OF A GREAT BEAST.

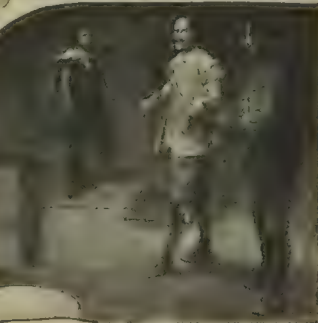
THE DANCE OF THE WOMEN OF NOLA ROUND A DEAD GORILLA.

This remarkable scene, suggestive of the prehistoric, took place recently at a village called Nola, in Equatorial Africa. The dead gorilla, which had killed a man before being slain, was propped up on the ground, and then the women, their faces daubed with white, danced round it, deriding it and singing the praises of those who had removed from their midst so fierce a destroyer of crops.



## • Art • Music •

## • &amp; the Drama •

JAMMIE ECK  
• INVENTING  
OIL COLOURS  
• & VARNISH •• VELASQUEZ  
& PHILIP IV •  
• BEFORE THE  
• ADMIRAL'S •  
• PORTRAIT •

## ART NOTES.

MANY of the "Pastorals" at the Walker Galleries have got no shepherds, and some elude any reasonable connection with the title. Mr. Francis James's studies of cut flowers in a vase might equally well be called "Society Comedy," or "Tragedy of the Town." But Mr. Francis James is welcome on any pretext. The real Pastorals are contributed by Sir Alfred East, Mr. Tatton Winter, Mr. Rich, Mr. Alfred Parsons, and some others who have been at pains to make a scene, upon which men and sheep might conceivably get a footing. Mr. Rich seems in his "Lincoln from the Witham" to have gone further; his landscape awaits the passage of events; it is a noble setting, fit alike for a royal hunt, or the enacting "a bucolick" out of an eighteenth-century calf octavo. Mr. Alfred Parsons, having spent his life in a mixed society of poets and shepherds, strikes

the right note with ease; Sir Alfred East in "The Tarifa Hills" and another drawing is at his best. Mr. Robert Little, Mr. H. Hughes Stanton, and Mr. Russell are all interesting.

There are several good reasons why the *tsuba*, or Japanese sword-hilt, shown at Mr. Yamanaka's gallery in Bond Street belong entirely to the past. With the sword goes the hilt; Japan has no further use for either. And where the sword does still linger,

"Roses All the Year," a charming one-act play translated from the Portuguese, and dealing with the love stories of two nuns, was given recently at the Court Theatre. The English version was the joint work of Mrs. Edward Lewis and Mr. A. F. d'Almeida Carvalho, Secretary to the Portuguese Legation.

pencil-marks of the draughtsman, but the inspired touch of the metal-worker has not yet been translated into the terms of machinery.

The many rooms of the Baillie Gallery in Bruton Street are again filled with work which for the most



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

"DO YOU LOVE ME, ANN?" MR. ARTHUR "CUPPS" (MR. O. B. CLARENCE) REVERTS TO HIS FORMER SELF, KIPPS, AND HIS OLD LOVE — ANN PORNIC (MISS CHRISTINE SILVER) IN "KIPPS," AT THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

After coming into £53,000 and getting engaged to a fortune-hunting girl, Kipps discovers a sweetheart of his boyhood, Ann Pornick, as a servant in a house where he is visiting, and returns to his old love.

part is important as a first novel is important. Here often are the "first exhibitions," or the "second exhibitions," that tell us of the chances of tomorrow. For Mr. Baillie shows every sort of young work; last week one found four large rooms given to four painters who have, it may be supposed, many years of production before them. By its nature then, the Baillie Gallery risks being the haunt of dark forebodings; a chamber of potential horrors. I

## MUSIC.

BRITISH music came again to the fore last week. Mr. Edward Mason brought his well-trained and enthusiastic choir to the Queen's Hall, and the New Symphony Orchestra lent grateful aid. There were new works on the programme, the best being a setting, by Mr. Edgar L. Bainton, of Mr. R. Buckley's "Sunset at Sea." Mr. Bainton has written with inspiration and skill, and the compliment paid him by the audience was well deserved. Mr. Haydn Wood and Mr. Gustav van Holst presented work that justified its inclusion in the programme, and Mr. Percy Grainger's treatment of a folk-song, "I'm seventeen come Sunday," was interesting. Sir Edward Elgar, Professor Granville Bantock, Mr. Landon Ronald, and Mr. Edward German were among the other contributors to a programme that was received with every mark of appreciation by a large audience.

No more attractive concert will be given on Good Friday than that which has been arranged at the Crystal Palace for 3.30 in the afternoon. The soloists engaged include Mesdames Clara Butt, Ada Crossley, and Glee-son White; and Messrs. Ben Davies, Kennerley Rumford, and Robert Radford. The London Symphony Orchestra, the Crystal Palace Choir and Military Band will also take part in the concert, which will



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

EMBARRAS DE RICHESSES: "OUR MR. KIPPS" (MR. O. B. CLARENCE) AT THE FOLKESTONE DRAPERY EMPORIUM, AMAZED AT THE SIGHT OF £20.

At the time of his sudden windfall of unexpected wealth, Kipps was an assistant in the drapery establishment of one Edwin Shalford, at Folkestone.

be under the direction of Mr. Walter W. Hedgecock. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" will fill the first part of the programme. Sullivan, Gounod, and Haydn are represented in the second half, and in the evening there will be another concert on still more popular lines by the full band of the Coldstream Guards, with Mr. Hedgecock at the organ. Arrangements for the Triennial Handel Festival are well-nigh complete, and the dates selected are June 22 (Grand Rehearsal), June 25 ("Israel in Egypt"), June 27 (Selection Day), and June 29 ("Messiah"). Choir and orchestra will number 4000, and Sir Frederic Cowen will conduct. The soloists include Mesdames Clara Butt, Donalds, Perceval Allen, and Esta d'Argo; Messrs. Ben Davies, C. Saunders and Robert Radford. The choir will be augmented from the Yorkshire Festival centres.



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

"DO YOU REMEMBER?" ARTHUR KIPPS AND ANN PORNIC TALKING OVER OLD TIMES IN THE DRAPERY SHOP. IN "KIPPS," AT THE VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

"Kipps," the play, is of course based on Mr. H. G. Wells's novel of the same title. The dramatised version is by Mr. Wells and Mr. Rudolf Besier.

believe Mr. Baillie is happy if, sometimes, it is these things, so that it may be fully representative. But at the same time, he seems never to be without exhibitors of some promise.

E. M.

Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.  
CHESTER COOTE-IFIED: KIPPS AS "MR. ARTHUR CUPPS" (MR. O. B. CLARENCE), ATTITUD FOR A GARDEN PARTY AT THE BINDON-BOTTINGS. Art Kipps, a draper's assistant, unexpectedly inherits a legacy of £53,000, and is transformed, under the guidance of Mr. Chester Coote, into Mr. Arthur Cupps.

its bearers see that they get a hilt that covers their knuckles. These tiny circles of wrought iron, decorated with reeds, water-fowl, an insect, or a minute repeating pattern, are not of this age. Our Guardsmen do not care for insects or repeating patterns, at least in Art. And the Japanese, even if they care for these things more than for a Maxim, cannot now produce them. The mechanism of a Maxim is not more exact than the execution of these *tsuba*. The realisation in iron of the fancies of the designer; the piercing through metal, not only of natural forms, but of the artist's wilful modifications of natural forms, are more marvellous than the marvels of exact mechanics. It would be impossible, Mr. Yamanaka thinks, even to reproduce many of the specimens he shows. A photograph can reproduce the spontaneous



# Where the Prince of Wales will Matriculate; and King Edward Matriculated.

NATURAL-COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHS OF TWO FAMOUS OXFORD COLLEGES.



## 1. WHERE THE PRINCE OF WALES WILL MATRICULATE: MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD.

The Prince of Wales is to matriculate as an undergraduate at Magdalen College, Oxford, next Michaelmas term. It is understood that he will be in residence in the University for not less than a year, that he will be accompanied by his private tutor, and that he will study especially history and modern subjects. King Edward VII. was an undergraduate at three Universities in succession—at Edinburgh, at Oxford, and at Cambridge. He matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, in the winter of 1859. The College of St. Mary Magdalen, more generally "Magdalen," was founded by William Waynflete in the reign of Henry VI., and

## 2. WHERE KING EDWARD VII. MATRICULATED: CHRIST CHURCH, OXFORD.

was designed originally for the study of theology and philosophy. The foundation-stone was laid in 1474, and six years later the president and scholars entered into possession. Christ Church, colloquially "the House," owes its being to Cardinal Wolsey, to whom Henry VIII. gave lands and revenues sufficient to endow it with £2000 a year. Its foundation-stone was laid in 1525, and it was then named Cardinal College. When Wolsey fell from power, work on his college ceased; but the King, deciding to found a college on the same site, had the buildings finished, and conferred revenues of £2200 a year upon the institution.



# THE CHURCH'S BENEDICTION UPON THE PEOPLE AND THEIR FOOD: MIDNIGHT ON EASTER EVE IN RUSSIA.

DRAWN BY FRÉDÉRIC DE HAENEN.



THE CONCLUSION OF THE LENTEN FAST STRICTLY OBSERVED THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE: A POPE BLESSING THE POOR AND THEIR PROVISIONS  
IN THE FIRST MINUTES OF EASTER SUNDAY MORNING.

Poor and rich alike keep the Lenten fast very strictly in Russia, and the peasants, for instance, do not touch meat, butter, eggs, or milk during the period. On Easter Eve, special services are held in all the churches, around the exteriors of which the poor assemble with the food they have bought out of the savings of the time of fasting and will feast upon on Easter Sunday and following days. At midnight, a pope blesses both people and food near each church, announcing the Resurrection. Immediately the peasants fall to. In the case of the upper classes, the food is blessed in the house. Everywhere, even in the Imperial Palace, Easter kisses are exchanged, with the greeting, "Christ is risen."



# In the Glow of the Setting Sun: The Mother of Parliaments—an Untouched Natural-Colour Photograph.

NATURAL-COLOUR PHOTOGRAPH SPECIALLY TAKEN FOR "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."



THAT WHICH AROSE FROM THE ASHES OF THE ANCIENT PALACE OF WESTMINSTER: THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

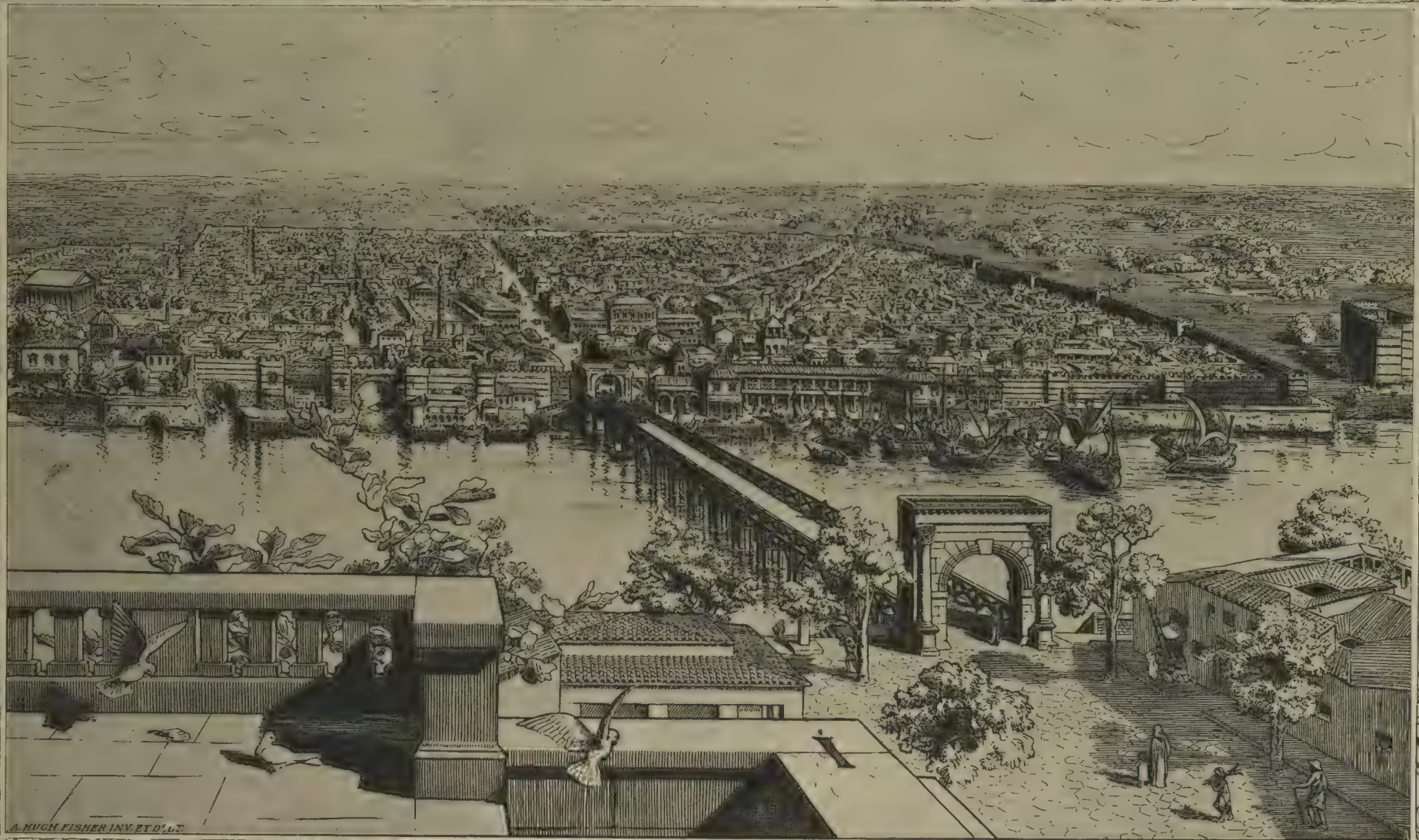
The present home of the Mother of Parliaments stands in the place of the building burnt down in October 1834, and was designed by Charles Barry. The first stone was laid without ceremony by the architect's wife on April 27, 1840. Barry was assisted by Augustus Welby Pugin. "The latter's son," says Mr. Harry Graham, in "The Mother of Parliaments," "afterwards claimed for his father the honour of being the real designer of the Houses of Parliament, but his efforts to wrest the laurels from Barry's brow met with little success." In 1852 Queen Victoria first entered the new Houses of Parliament, and some eight years later the whole building was completed.

Thus—again to quote Mr. Graham, "the fire of 1834 proved a blessing in disguise. The ancient congeries of huddled buildings, to which additions had been made in various styles by so many kings, and which went by the name of the Palace of Westminster, had long ceased to provide a suitable home for the Mother of Parliaments. From the ashes of the royal residence arose at length a structure worthy to rank with any legislative building in the world, and adequate to the requirements of that national council which controls the destiny of the British Empire."



# WHEN SALMON COULD BE CAUGHT OFF BILLINGSGATE: LONDON IN THE FOURTH CENTURY.

DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER.



SHOWING ALDERSGATE, CRIPPLEGATE, BISHOPSGATE, DOWGATE, ALDGATE, BILLINGSGATE, AND THE MAIN NORTH-TO-SOUTH ROAD: ROMAN LONDON.

This reconstruction of London in the fourth century shows the city seen from the south side of the river. In the left foreground are roofs of houses of the settlement on the southern side, the only suburb. The bridge is part of the main north-to-south road, leading across Kent to the port of Richborough. The first watergate on the left of the bridge is Dowgate, giving way to the Walbrook. Immediately on the right of the bridge is Billingsgate. On the extreme right, outside the walls, is part of a fortress, prætorium, or barracks. In the distant wall on the left (a space to the right of the columned building) is Alder's Gate. Next comes Cripplegate. The

gate on the main north-to-south road on the northern side is Bishop's Gate. To the right of this is a cemetery. A good deal further to the right are Aldgate and another cemetery. The columned building on the extreme left is a temple on the site of St. Paul's. The column rising to the left of the bridge marks the position of London Stone. Behind this is the Forum. To the north of the Forum is a temple on the site of St. Peter's, Cornhill. In the main road, just south of this, is the Carfax of the city, the meeting-place of the roads. At this period salmon could be caught in the Thames and beaver haunted its banks.

(SEE ARTICLE ELSEWHERE.)



## SCIENCE AND

## NATURAL HISTORY



THE EARLIEST KNOWN PHYSICIAN:  
ASCLEPIUS, CHIEF PHYSICIAN TO PARACLYPTES  
SARAPIS (6<sup>th</sup> CENTURY), HEALING THE KING'S WIFE.

SCIENCE  
JOTTINGS.  
INHERITED  
CHARACTERS.

IN a recent number of the *Nineteenth Century*—and *After*, Prince Kropotkin publishes an article on the inheritance of acquired characters such as should attract the attention of all who are interested in biological studies. The question, like very many more in the range of biology, has its social and economic aspects. It is not without reason, in this sense, that we recall Herbert Spencer's aphorism that, the laws of life being a matter of biological study, in order to live successfully we should have our education based on these laws, and apply our knowledge to the regulation of existence. The great division of opinion on the question whether acquired characters could be inherited—that is, transmitted from a parent stock to its progeny—practically centred around the interpretation of another problem—namely, the nature of the factors to which variation in animals was due. The pure Darwinists, more Darwinian than their master, held, and still hold, that only by minute alterations affecting the germ-substance of an organism could variation be explained. The slow accumulation of such microscopic alterations, in time, evolved varieties which, by a process of biological fixation, became stable as new species. This is the ultra-side of the "natural selection" theory. As I have said, its modern supporters are *plus royalistes que le roi*.

The other side, while not contending that every character acquired by a parent should be transmitted, held that such features developed in the individual might be handed on, thus, in their turn, becoming a means and mode of variation. The views of Lamarck formed the classic foundation of this opinion. He argued strongly in favour of the influence of the environment, for example, in



(Photo, Lafayette, Dublin.)

TO SUCCEED SIR WILLIAM RAMSAY AS PROFESSOR OF CHEMISTRY TO THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON: PROFESSOR FREDERICK G. DONNAN, F.R.S. Professor Donnan's appointment to succeed Sir William Ramsay, who is resigning, dates from September 1 next. Since 1904 he has been Professor of Physical Chemistry in the University of Liverpool.

transported to the Arctic clime developed different fur in hue and texture from its neighbour of the Temperate

caudal appendage in their descendants, that much-

made-of experiment proves nothing. It may not be Nature's way of continuing an acquired character, either in point of method or of time, to dock tails in the fashion described. Weismann held that the "germ-plasm" from which proceeds the new stock is that substance alone which can be affected so as to produce variations in living beings. The "body-plasm," that is, the living substance of body-cells, is held to remain unaffected. The blacksmith's arms are bigger and more muscular than those of ordinary men, yet, it is argued, his children are not necessarily born with bigger and better limbs than the offspring of his fellow-men. There is just a doubt here whether this assumption is warranted by facts. So much is assumed by the Weismann school that, though they are themselves apt and complex theorists, specifying germinal atoms and molecules whose existence nobody can demonstrate, they are slow to admit the right of legitimate speculation on the part of opponents. Besides, is the "germ-plasm" part of the living body, or has it an entirely separate entity? The answer is not for a moment doubtful. It is nourished by the same blood that circulates through and feeds the body at large. It is really an intimate part of the body, not existing under special conditions that fence it off from the influences which affect the body's ordinary substance. No divinity specially shapes its ends: why, then, should not the body's state and life be legitimately supposed to influence the germ it bears, and whose destiny it is to reproduce a new individual to the formation of which the ordinary body-powers contribute?

The fact is, the "germ-plasm" idea has been done to death, and its only hope of survival must be in its modification to admit of the acquired



THE MAKING OF A CAVE WITH REAL STALAGMITES AND STALACTITES IN A MUSEUM: A STALAGMITE FROM NAGINEV, MIFFLIN COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, IN THE LABORATORY OF THE CARNEGIE MUSEUM AT PITTSBURGH.

The Carnegie Museum authorities are hoping to reconstruct in their institution almost immediately a remarkable cave discovered last year at Naginev, Mifflin County, Pennsylvania. The find was made while the National Limestone Company were blasting away the face of a 150-ft.-high cliff in their quarries. The operation disclosed, at a height of 30 feet above the quarry floor, an opening, which was of exceptional beauty. At its highest point the interior of this was 30 feet, its width was about 60 feet, and its length was 400 feet. There was no sign of life in it, and apparently it had not been connected with the open air until the blasting had made it so. The Limestone Company having given permission, the Carnegie Museum authorities removed some of the more unusual specimens; it is these which will be found in the reconstructed cave. The largest of the specimens seen in the photograph of the group of stalagmites is 11 feet high. The cave will not, of course, be reconstructed as a whole; but the Museum's cave will give a perfect idea of it.

Photographs Reproduced by Courtesy of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

zone, and the progeny of the former repeated the changed aspect of their parentage. Many other and telling examples could be and were given of features acquired by members of a species, as opposed to their inborn characters, becoming fixed traits of the race, liable, it might be, to disappear when the environment changed. To argue that no acquired character ever was or could be transmitted is,

therefore, tantamount to a proclamation of mental purblindness, one of the most dangerous of qualities or traits in scientific investigation. Even if the tail-ends of successive generations of white mice, snipped off, show apparently no lessening of the length of the



PACKED BEFORE BEING CUT FROM THE FLOOR OF THE CAVE: THE LARGEST STALAGMITE ABOUT TO BE LOWERED TO THE FLOOR OF THE QUARRY.

character influencing the generation to come. After all, what is an acquired character? Even if the germ-plasm receives or exhibits some new feature to be reproduced, it must surely have "acquired" it somehow and at some time.

ANDREW WILSON.



REMOVED TO THE CARNEGIE MUSEUM WITHOUT SUFFERING INJURY: A GROUP OF STALAGMITES IN POSITION IN THE NAGINEV CAVE.

effecting alterations in a species. In so doing, he was only reiterating and systematising the common experience of mankind, who saw one set of conditions produce a certain series of changes, and another set alter these latter in turn. The animal



## LONDON IN THE FOURTH CENTURY: RELICS OF THE ROMAN CITY.

DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER.



1. SAXUM LONDINIENSE (LONDON STONE)

2. A MOSAIC PAVEMENT; FOUND IN LEADENHALL STREET.

3. A SEPULCHRAL STONE; FOUND IN LUDGATE.

4. A MOSAIC PAVEMENT; FOUND IN BUCKLESBURY.

5. A CHRISTIAN MONOGRAM ON A PEWTER INGOT; FOUND IN BATTERSEA.

6. A HAND FROM A COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE; FOUND IN THAMES STREET.

7. THE OLD ROMAN BATH IN STRAND LANE.

8. A LAMP IN THE FORM OF A NEGRO'S HEAD; FOUND IN MOORGATE STREET.

9. A STATUE OF A ROMAN WARRIOR; FOUND IN CAMO-MILE STREET, BISHOPSGATE.

10. A BRONZE FIGURE OF AN ARCHER; FOUND IN QUEEN STREET, CHEAPSIDE.

11. A ROMAN BRICK; FOUND IN THE LONDON WALL IN WARWICK SQUARE, NEWGATE STREET, WITH WORDS SCRATCHED BY ONE ROMAN WORKMAN ABOUT ANOTHER.

12. AN ARM OF A COLOSSAL BRONZE STATUE; FOUND IN A WELL EAST OF SEETHING LANE, TOWER STREET.

13. A CHILD'S SHOE, WITH PART OF A LACE OR THONG; FOUND OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE.

14. A FRAGMENT OF AN INSCRIPTION FOUND IN THE CITY; RECORDING THE RESTORATION OF A TEMPLE BY A PERSON NAMED VICINIA.

15. A MAP SHOWING APPROXIMATELY THE POSITION OF THE DISCOVERIES ILLUSTRATED.

The fact that London's "own" museum, at Kensington Palace, has just come into existence makes particularly appropriate at the moment the reproduction of the very interesting reconstruction of London in the fourth century which is published on a foregoing page, and the drawings of relics of the Roman city which are here given.—(See Article elsewhere.)



# ON THE SCENE OF AMALGAMATION: CURIOUS SNAPSHOTS FROM NIGERIA.



1. WITH AN OSTRICH STALKING ABOUT AMIDST THE GOODS AND CHATTELS: THE MARKET AT LOKOJA.
2. NOT AS TOMMY ATKINS WOULD LIKE THEM TO BE IN THIS COUNTRY: BARRACKS AT KABBA.
3. A RAILWAY "EXCURSION" IN NORTHERN NIGERIA: A TRUCK-LOAD OF NATIVES.

4. THE NIGERIAN BUILDER AT WORK: CONSTRUCTING A HOUSE AT KATCHA.
5. PRIMITIVE ARCHITECTURE IN NORTHERN NIGERIA: ONE OF THE GATES OF ZARIA.
6. AN AFFAIR OF THATCHED ROOFS AND CORRUGATED IRON: LOKOJA TOWN.
7. THE CONVERT: A NATIVE EVANGELIST PREACHING (WITH A SCRIPTURE ROLL).

When it was announced recently that the King had approved the appointment of Sir Walter Egerton, Governor of Southern Nigeria, to be Governor of British Guiana, it was reported that advantage would be taken of the opportunity thus given for putting into effect the policy of amalgamating the Governments of Southern and Northern Nigeria, a plan which has been on

the carpet for some while. It was stated at the same time that Sir Frederick Lugard would be the first Governor of the United Nigerias, and that, sufficient time for a complete study of local conditions having elapsed, he would submit to the Home Government recommendations for the future administration of the colony and protectorates.



# BUCHANAN'S

## Scotch Whisky

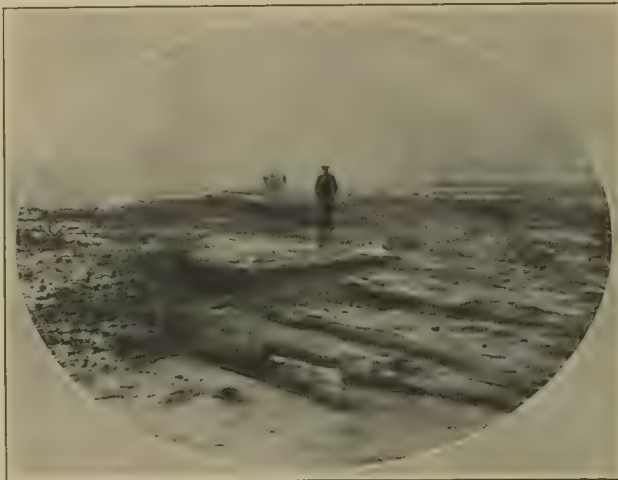


— BEST O' SPIRITS —

**"BLACK & WHITE"** BRAND



## FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



*Photos. Illus. Bureau.*

**A COAL-MINE IN FORMATION: A PRIMEVAL FOREST LAID BARE ON THE COAST OF PEMBROKESHIRE BY STORMS WHICH CAUSED THE WASHING AWAY OF SAND.**  
The recent storms laid bare the remains of a primeval forest on the shore at Freshwater West. Great tree-trunks were found half encased in sandstone, with some of the wood merely changed in colour and other parts of it progressing towards the coal stage. The extent of the forest thus revealed is about a quarter of an acre. It is believed that a second forest lies submerged below high-water mark at Whitebands; and a third at Freshwater East.



*Photo. Castle.*

**PETROLEUM IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE: A PIONEER OIL-PROSPECTING COMPANY'S WORKS AT NEW PLYMOUTH, NEW ZEALAND, SHOWING THE HARBOUR.**  
Obviously, if oil is to be the fuel of the future, particularly for war-ships and merchantmen, the more oil the British Empire can produce for itself the better. Hence much interest in the pioneer oil-prospecting concerns of Taranaki, New Zealand. The photograph illustrates a part of the property owned by the Taranaki Petroleum Company, of New Plymouth. All the oil at present won from these wells has been by natural flow; pumping is expected to lead to a production four or five times as great. No. 2 Well began to flow over two years ago, and yields an average of 100 barrels a week. No. 3 started spouting last June, and averages 38 to 40 barrels a week. No. 5 has yielded 252 barrels a week since the second week in February.



*Photo. G.P.P.*

**THE QUEEN OPENS THE BARNATO-JOEL CHARITY AT THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL: HER MAJESTY INSPECTING THE TERRITORIAL GUARD OF HONOUR.**

The Queen opened the Barnato-Joel Charity on March 27. The institution is to fight cancer. The late Mr. Harry Barnato left £250,000 for the foundation of a hospital or some kindred object. The new buildings at the Middlesex are the result.



*Photo. C.N.*

**WITH A SPECIAL OBSERVATION "BOX": A GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY ENGINE FITTED WITH A NEW LOOK-CUT DEVICE.**

This new type of six-coupled passenger-locomotive was tried between London and Ipswich the other day by the Great Eastern Railway Company. As the photograph shows, it is fitted with a special observation "box," a new form of "look-out" which should prove valuable.



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## NEW NOVELS.

**"The Chink in the Armour."**

Once more Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes scores heavily in an excursion into the realms of crime. In "When No Man Pursueth" she reproduced, with illuminating accuracy, the indecision of the average man confronted by the circumstantial evidences of what must always seem, in our civilisation, an incredible thing, the perpetration of slow, deliberate murder. "The Chink in the Armour" (Methuen) portrays with equal success the sensations of a destined victim. It is a study in Fear; and Poe himself never surpassed, with all his horrible accessories, the effect that Mrs. Belloc-Lowndes establishes with a few commonplace actions, the folding of a tablecloth, the opening of a drawer, the clearing of the room for the deed that is to be done. Sunlight, summer, the glitter of a French suburban gambling resort, the unity of M. and Mme. Wachner in their sinister understanding—all these things lead the reader with a beating heart to the supper in the little,

lonely villa where the lurking Fear controls the situation. That an actual tragedy has, as in the earlier book, been drawn upon to a certain extent, rather strengthens than detracts from a picture that aspires, indeed, to the standard set by De Quincey's manipulation of the murder of the Marrs. No one can afford not to read "The Chink in the Armour" who appreciates a brilliant disposition of well-chosen material; but we advise timid souls to fortify themselves with human society before they succumb to its fascination.

**"The House of Lisronan."**

The judges for Mr. Andrew Melrose's two-hundred-and-fifty guinea novel-competition have selected a very creditable winner in Miss Miriam Alexander—creditable to their discrimination and to Mr. Melrose's method of encouraging hitherto undiscovered talent. Miss Alexander has the potentialities of a popular novelist, although "The House of Lisronan" indicates some of the dangers that lurk in the wake of a sudden rush to fortune. She is bitter with the

rancour that sees no redeeming features in a victorious enemy; and she has not yet learnt the value—moral and artistic—of restraint. Her William of Orange is as much a monster of iniquity as Miss Marjorie Bowen's is a saint: the reader who hopes to find a due admixture of fact even in a historical novel may well pause in stupefaction at the great gulf fixed between these two ladies' respective ideas of his well-known figure. A more temperate mood is, perhaps, Miss Alexander's crying need, for she has the gifts of dramatic intensity and of swift and strenuous emotion in no small degree. She has written a stirring story, and one that deserves its success. She has allowed her violent situations rather to over-weight her people, whose characters suffer



Photo, Barratt.

PROLONGING WINTER ARTIFICIALLY TO RETARD THE GROWTH OF BULBS: INSIDE AN ICE GREENHOUSE AT HAMPTON.



Photo, Barratt.

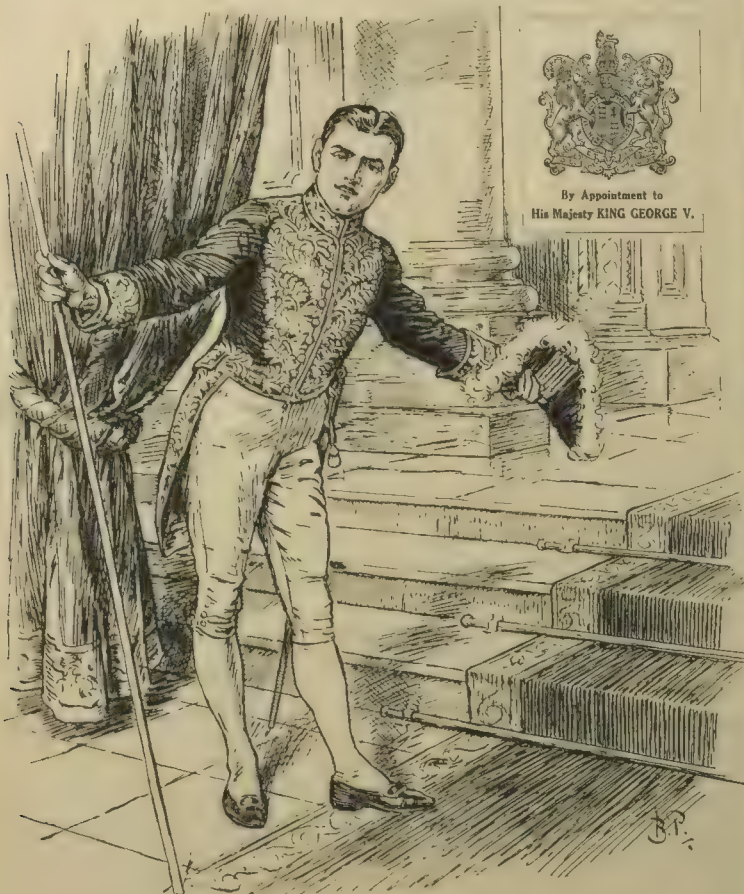
A GREENHOUSE FOR RETARDING GROWTH: ARCTIC CONDITIONS PRODUCED ARTIFICIALLY AT HAMPTON.

At Hampton Mr. L. J. Volker, the well-known Dutch landscape gardener, has constructed some novel greenhouses, with canvas instead of glass, whose purpose is not, as usual, to hasten growth, but to retard it. Inside them are stored quantities of Dutch bulbs which Mr. Volker is using for the gardens in the Dutch village at the Ideal Home Exhibition to be opened at Olympia on April 12. All round the bulbs are laid blocks of ice, which prevent the flowers from blossoming too quickly.

in consequence; but she undoubtedly knows how to sustain an interest.

"Flemington." The glamour of the lost cause is upon "Flemington" (John Murray). We are all Jacobites at heart—certainly between the pages of a novel—and the only weakness of this fine piece of work is that Flemington's lapse from his loyalty to King George, once he has communed with Captain Logie, of Prince Charlie's forces, comes with the tameness of a foregone conclusion. Mrs. Jacob's technique is, as usual, excellent. Her description of the pursuit of Logie, her character-studies of Madame Flemington and the roving beggar, are admirable. She has a rare perception of word-values. Kipling incited the young men to spatter their canvases with lumps of emphasis that they fondly imagined to be strong writing; Stevenson beguiled them into niggling fine brushwork; and it is only when a student of Mrs. Jacob's talent arises that we realise how much can be done when a discriminating spirit sets out to measure style after the heart of the Vailima stylist.

Mural decoration is a form of art which has been developed of late years on new and stimulating lines. Great interest, therefore, attaches to the Exhibition, to be opened at Crosby Hall on June 1, of "Designs for Mural Painting and for the Decoration of Schools and Other Buildings." Mr. D. S. MacColl is Chairman of the Committee, which includes many leading artists and educators. Part of the exhibition will be open to competitive designs for the decoration of specified buildings. Particulars may be obtained of the Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. Charles Aitken and Wilfrid Walter, Mural Decoration Committee, Crosby Hall, Chelsea.



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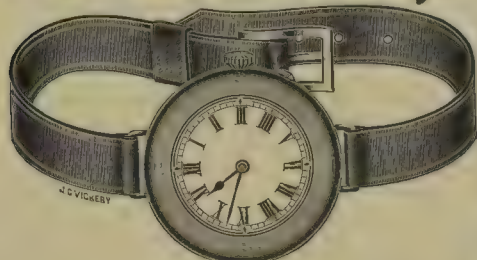
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The Pianola Piano gives you a masterful, precise finger technique—the rest is left to your taste and musical instinct.

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takes the Pianola Piano completely out of the realm of things mechanical. It shows how to render music with all the expression a skilled pianist could impart to it.

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brings out the melody clearly above the accompaniment. It gives a humanlike and absolutely governable touch. Both these devices are peculiar to the Pianola Piano.

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## LADIES' PAGE.

AS soon as Lent is ended, weddings are numerous. Apropos, then, Professor Pollard, lecturing the other day at University College, London, professed to find in the wedding-ring a time-honoured symbol of woman's subjection. "He thought the ring had a common origin with the ring put in the nose of a wild bull; it implied control, captivity, obedience!" In similar vein, the editor of *Notes and Queries* once asserted that the wife's wearing the wedding-ring on the left hand "implied obedience, because the left hand is inferior to the right." I would suggest that wives instantly transfer their wedding-rings to their right hands in token of independence, or eschew the ring altogether, so as not to appear like "wild bulls under control." Such nonsense! The ring never can have implied anything of the sort asserted; for, as a fact, it often used to be given in this country by the bride to the bridegroom, as well as *vice versa*, as it still is in Germany. In the oldest form of wedding service used in Germany, the "Service of Bishop Herman," which is known to have been approved by our own early Reformers and to have had much influence upon the compilation of our English ceremonial at the Reformation, it is said: "If the parties have brought rings for each other, these may now be put on"; and German men to this day generally wear plain gold rings in sign of their espousals. Much astonished would they be if compared to "wild bulls in captivity," therefore! The Prince Consort wore a wedding ring. Some British husbands, too, methinks, would be safer going around the world thus marked "already booked." Fascinating and flighty creatures, how well it would be to have them provided with a ring apiece, by no means on Professor Pollard's supposition, but merely, just as women are "ringed," to point out that they are no longer free for honourable courtship of or by the other sex—which is the purpose that common-sense indicates as the origin of the wedding-ring. Why should not married men, as well as women, be thus marked off, I wonder?

As to the wedding-ring being placed upon the left hand, that again has an obvious, common-sense explanation. It is because the left hand is less actively employed than the right, and, therefore, a ring on the left hand is less in the way and less exposed to bending or injury. But here again there is no invariable rule; no common determination has been thus displayed by men to rivet and proclaim marital chains in a mystic meaning. The ring in the ancient ritual of England was apparently placed upon the bride's right hand at the altar. In the "Old Sarum" wedding ceremony, or "Use," which was the service most frequently followed before the Reformation, there is no word said about the left hand. The ring was directed to be given to the bride together with other gold and silver; this was alluded to in a subsequent prayer—"As Isaac wedded Sarah, giving her bracelets and ornaments of gold and silver." The Eastern women now often keep their



A SMART TEA-GOWN.

This is made in lace and chiffon, the scarf being trimmed with bead-embroidered lace.

gold in the form of rings or bracelets, which are weighed and melted down if money is needed. Very likely the old English bride was not able to keep much of the other gold and silver offerings made to her by her husband at the wedding, but the ring was a fairly secure personal possession.

The English Puritan divines of the seventeenth century objected to the wedding-ring altogether; they called it pagan, because, apparently, it really had its origin in Roman customs. Rather curiously, the ladies of Catholic Spain to this day agree with those ultra-Protestants, our Puritan fathers, and generally dispense with the wearing of a wedding-ring; and again, the very antithesis of those strict Catholics, the English "Friends," do not employ the ring in their marriage ceremony, though the Quaker wives usually, nowadays, follow the custom of the country by afterwards wearing a plain gold ring as a sign of matrimony. In old books one finds a strangely inaccurate and imaginary reason for wearing the wedding-ring on the fourth finger of the left hand. It is solemnly asserted that "By the received Opinion of the Learned and Experienced in Ripping up and Anatomising Bodies, there is a Vein of Blood that passeth from the Fourth Finger unto the Heart, called Vena Amoris, Love's vein." I need hardly add that this is sheer nonsense, but not more so than the other "Learned" conjectures above cited.

Speaking of wedding-rings brings us very near to wedding-clothes, which will now be occupying the thoughts of Easter-brides; and smart dressmakers tell us that young girls are choosing pure white, or white and silver; but it is with regret that we observe the passing of the old-time favoured orange-blossom wreath. To take its place, the foliage wreath in silver or gold is very becoming, but does not have the same significance. Perhaps the most popular bridal veil is the Breton cap; the tulle, simply thrown over the head, is gathered into cap-shape and held in position by jewelled hairpins and a myrtle wreath. Sometimes the veil over the face is dispensed with, and a wreath of tiny orange-blossoms or myrtle leaves, with their starry flowers showing up in the dark green of the foliage, hides the gathers.

We are persuaded that quite a number of our readers will feel interested in learning all about the mystery of gout, which they may do by reading a treatise, published by the Anturic Salts Company, Ltd., 379, Strand, London, W.C., in which the latest word on gout and its cure is given, and which will be sent post free to all interested who write to the above address mentioning *The Illustrated London News*. Five years have elapsed since the first booklet, entitled "The Mystery of Gout," was published, and several hundred thousand copies have been issued, and still the demand increases—no wonder, when we are told all the facts about gout, its real cause and symptoms, with the cure indicated in a simple but natural remedy in the form of Anturic Bath Salts, which is strongly recommended by many grateful sufferers who have found a permanent cure in this remedy. FILOMENA.

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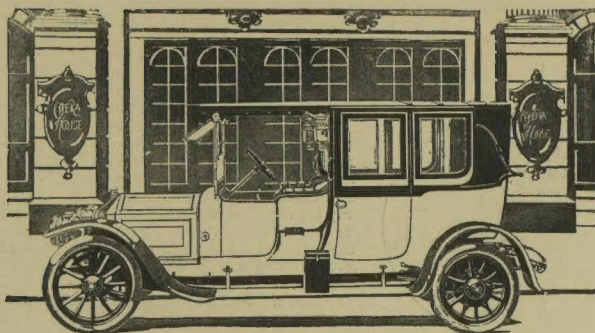
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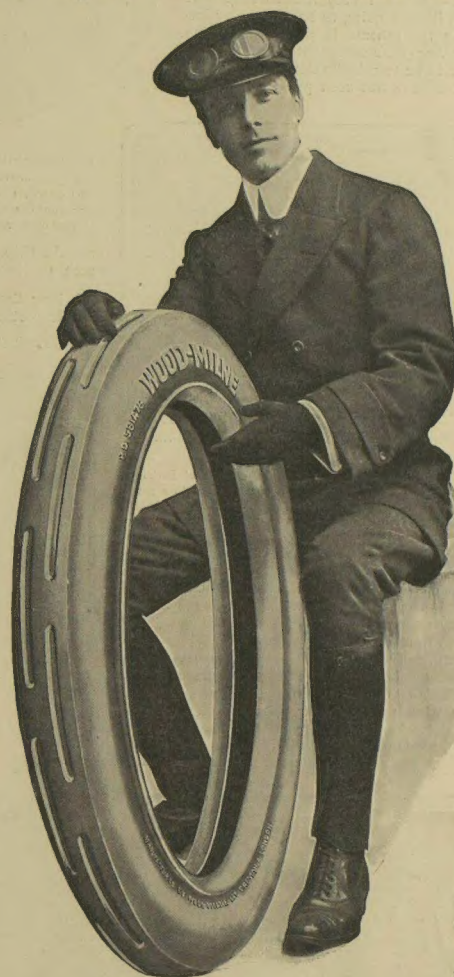
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Continued.]

associated clubs in order that the latter may drop their pennies into it for the furtherance of the good work. And the trouble is that most of those to whom it is appealing have no pennies to give—they want all their funds for their own legitimate work.

**A Plain Truth.** This scheme has given rise to a great deal of very acrimonious discussion within the ranks of motordom, which is a pity. It has nothing to recommend it, since I honestly believe that the "Road Guides" under the suggested organisation will not be of the slightest use as a body to the members and Associates of the Club. Unless the R.A.C. is prepared to put its hand into its own pocket—which I very much doubt—it looks as though it were going to be financially impossible to bring the scheme to practical fruition. Therefore, the *prima-facie* arguments are all against it. Now, I would like to ask the General Committee a question which I have not seen put during the whole of

Scottish Club, and I know that the latter body is as sore as it can possibly be about it all, and would do anything to redress the balance of power north of the Border. For nearly two years now the continual growth of the A.A.

are being landed here to be offered to the more unsophisticated of British motorists, but they do not count, for it is only a matter of time for them to meet the fate of the inefficient. But there is good cause for alarm at the increasing number of really excellent cars that are finding their way across the Atlantic to be sold at prices at which, frankly, our own manufacturers cannot look. I was driving one of these new importations—which has the saving grace of hailing from Canada—the other day, the six-cylinder Everitt, the fortunes of which are in the hands of Mr. E. Gascoine, who for a number of years was identified with Messrs. Armstrong-Whitworth; and I confess the behaviour of the car fairly opened my eyes to the immense possibilities of cars such as this. To begin with, I know it is a good car—the fact that it has fallen into Mr. Gascoine's hands is enough to satisfy me of that. It runs like a good car; it handles like one; it can be driven at three miles an hour on its top gear, and that without "snatching" of the motor; it is dead silent at all speeds;

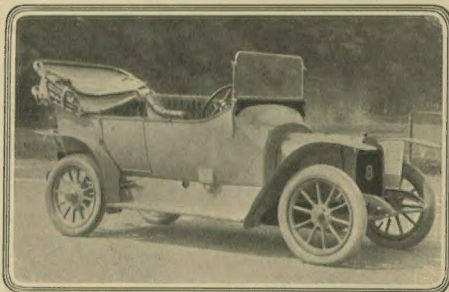


Photo. Demery.  
EQUIPPED WITH AUTOMATIC LUBRICATION: A 12-15 H.P. 4-CYLINDER MORS CAR—1912 MODEL.

The above car is made by the Société d'Automobiles Mors, of Paris. It has the great advantage of an automatic lubricating system, with a gauge fitted to the dashboard, indicating the pressure to the driver. The engine is thus prevented from smoking or "seizing." The carburettor is on the Zenith principle.

the controversy which has raged around this question of the "Road Guides." The General Committee says—and I believe it—that it is not going on with the scheme in any spirit of hostility to another body, the A.A., to wit. But does the General Committee realise that it is being made a catspaw to pull certain chestnuts out of the fire for the Scottish Automobile Club? Let me say at once that I have arrived at this deduction by simple process of reasoning and by knowing my men excellently well. Let the Committee think it out for themselves. The A.A. has made terrible inroads on the work and prestige of the



PHOTOGRAPHED WITH ENGINE RUNNING: A 15-20 H.P. FLANDERS MOTOR-SLEIGH, CARRYING TEN PASSENGERS.

The clearness of the photograph, coupled with the fact that the engine was running when it was taken, may be held as proof positive of the absence of vibration. The above is the first auto-sled seen in Indianapolis.

membership in Scotland has been a matter of grave concern to the officials of the older club.

**A New Canadian Importation.** I am getting worried about the future of the British motor industry. I am, as I think my readers have gathered, dead against some cheap and shoddy American cars that



AS SUPPLIED TO THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (AT ALDERSHOT): A 25-H.P. HUDSON LIMOUSINE.

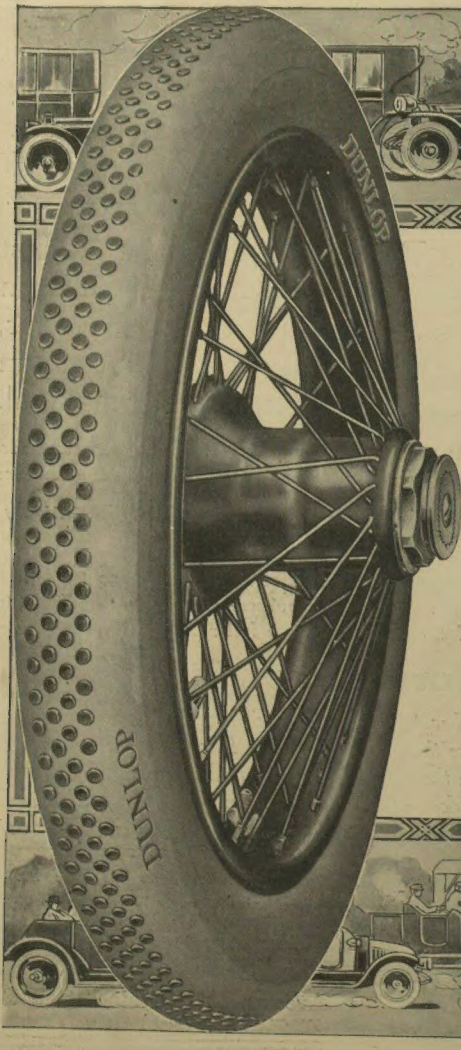
A Hudson Limousine similar to the above was recently supplied to Lieutenant-General Sir Douglas Haig, who was last year appointed General Officer Commanding at Aldershot.



Photo. Wakefield.  
OF A MAKE SUPPLIED TO THE QUEEN OF ITALY: A 14-20 H.P. ZEDEL CAR.

The makers of Zeedel, or ZL, cars recently supplied one to the Queen of Italy. They have won a Grand Prix at four Exhibitions, the Franco-British in London and those of Brussels, Turin, and Buenos Ayres. The 14-20 h.p. Zeedel has a bore and stroke of 72 by 120, and is fitted with Michelin tyres—710 by 90. The chassis price is £220. The London agent for Zeedel cars is Mr. C. Bertrand, 103, Long Acre.

and it accelerates like an angel. In fact, it has every attribute of a really excellent car—including a self-starter—and it sells at £495, complete! There is a four-cylinder 25-h.p. model which can be acquired complete and ready for the road for £295, and which I regard as a splendid car, irrespective of price considerations. This car I have not personally tested, but if it is anything like the "six" it is good enough for me. It is little wonder that one is inclined to be pessimistic with regard to our own industry. However, there is always room for a good thing, and, as I believe he has got it, I wish Mr. Gascoine all good fortune in his new venture.—W. WHITTALL.



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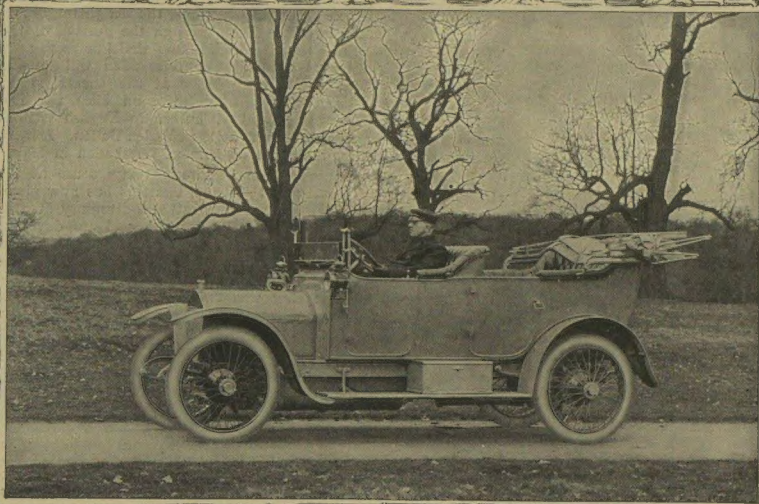
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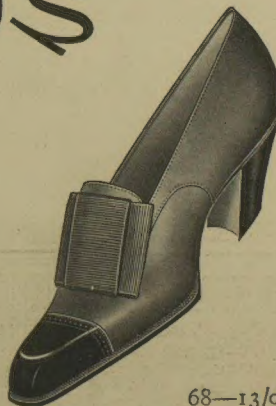
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## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Jan. 29, 1912) of Mr. RICHARD BAYLY, of Brixton House, Brixton, Devon, and Torr, Plymouth, who died on March 2, is proved by John Bayly and Robert Bayly, the brothers, the value of the property being £190,811. He gives £1000, the household and domestic effects, and during widowhood £1500 a year to his wife; an annuity of £750 to his mother; £2000 each to his brothers; £1000 each to his five sisters; £1000 each to his nephews and nieces; £1000 to the South Devon and East Cornwall Hospital; £500 each to the Devon and Cornwall Orphan Asylum, the Didworthy Sanatorium for Consumption and the South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind; and legacies to persons in his employ: the residue to his children in such shares as his wife may appoint, and, on failure of issue, to his two brothers.

The will (dated Aug. 17, 1911) of Mr. HERBERT WILLIAM WILSON, of Hatton House, Cressington Park, Liverpool, who died on Jan. 8, is proved by Mrs. Margaret Ann Wilson, widow, Thomas Smith Wilson and William Cunliffe, the value of the property being £146,764. The testator leaves all the property as his wife may appoint, and, subject thereto, on her decease he gives £10,000 to the Psychological Research Society; £5000 to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; £3000 to the London Spiritual Alliance; £9000 to Mary Alice Stone; £10,000 each to Benjamin J. Hall and Ernest W. Hardman; £2000 each to Clara Parker and Florence Heap; £2000, his residence, and 2500 shares in Wilson Bros. Bobbin Company, Ltd., to Thomas Smith Wilson; 1000 shares to William Cunliffe; and the residue to certain of the children of the brothers and sisters of his father.

The will and codicil of Mr. RICHARD DAVEY, of Holyrood, Falmouth, late of Clifton, Bristol, a director of the Imperial Tobacco Company, who died on Jan. 6, have been proved; the value of the property being £181,261. The testator gives £5250, and all real estate to his wife; £500 each to the Royal Infirmary, the General Hospital, and the Royal Hospital for Sick Women and Children, Bristol; £3000 to his sister-in-law Elizabeth Mary Evans; and £100 each to his yacht's captain and to his gardener. The residue of the property he leaves in trust to pay nine-tenths of the income to his wife, and one-tenth to his sister Mary Jones, and subject thereto for his nephews and nieces, the children of his brother Thomas and sister Grace, and of his sister-in-law Elizabeth Mary Evans.

The will and codicils of DAME GEORGINA MATILDA JOSEPHINE WILLES, of 73, Cadogan Square, who died on Jan. 12, have been proved by Colonel Aurelius R. M. Lockwood, Sir George L. Atkinson Willes, and Ernest de M. Lacon, the value of the property amounting to £55,645. The testatrix gives £5000 and plate to William R. P. Lockwood and £3000 to his daughter Gwendoline; an annuity of £200 to Rachel Amy Wood;

£100 to the Sailors' Orphan Girls' School; legacies to executors, godchildren and servants; the residue to Colonel Lockwood.

The will (dated Aug. 21, 1911) of Mr. JAMES GRIMSHAW, of Reedley Grove, near

wife; an annuity of £50 to his brother Christopher; the Tinedale Farm to his sons John Kirby and James Nicholas; all real estate to his four sons; and the residue to his children, the share of a son to be double that of a daughter.

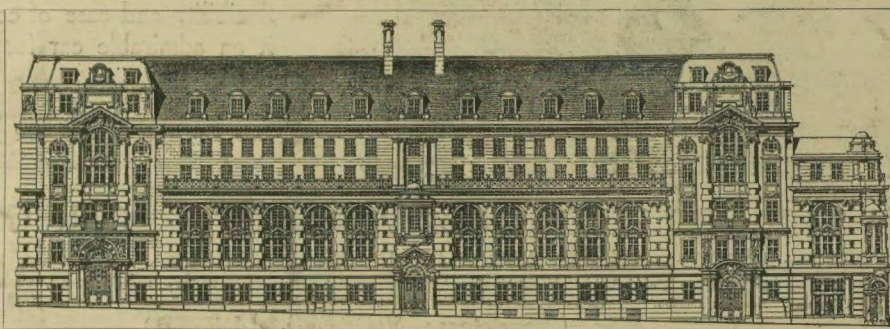
The following important wills have been proved—  
Mr. Abraham Woodwiss, Spring Hill, Duffield, Derby. £86,638  
Mr. William Walkden, The Hollies, Carrington, Chester. £45,944  
Canon Duncan Fraser, The Vicarage, South Weald. £43,234  
Mr. John Ward, F.S.A., The Mount, Farningham. £39,733



Photo. Bertram.

UNVEILED BY THE GRAND DUKE MICHAEL IN THE HOTEL MÉTROPOLE AT CANNES: A MURAL PLAQUE OF KING EDWARD.

King Edward was a constant visitor at the Hotel Métropole at Cannes, and it was very appropriate, therefore, that a permanent memorial of him should be placed there. The unveiling, by the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, took place on Sunday, March 24.



THE PALATIAL HOME OF A GREAT BUSINESS: THAMES HOUSE—THE NEW HEADQUARTERS OF THE OXO AND LEMCO COMPANY.

Thames House, the new head office of the Oxo and Lemco Company, at the City end of Southwark Bridge, in Queen Street, Cheapside, is a splendid addition to the new London of commercial palaces, and is also worthy of the great enterprise which possesses 5,000,000 acres of cattle ranches and 350,000 head of Hereford cattle. The building, which is of Franco-Athenaic design, is of Portland stone on a basement storey of Aberdeen granite. The architects were Messrs. T. E. Colcutt and Stanley Hamp, who designed the Imperial Institute and the Savoy Hotel. The four main entrances have sculptural designs representing "Abundance" (by Mr. Lynn Jenkins), "Commerce," "Fruitfulness and Plenty," and "Progress, Speed, and Light" (by Mr. G. D. MacDougall), and "Wisdom in Commerce" (by Mr. Richard Garbe).

Burnley, Lancs, who died on Dec. 29, is proved by three of his sons and James Sellers Kay, the value of the property being £307,745. The testator gives £1000, the use of his house and furniture, and £2000 per annum to his

Coast, Southend, Felixstowe, Sheringham, and others. For those not wishing to go so far afield, there are trips to places like Chingford and Loughton (for Epping Forest), Broxbourne, and Rye House.

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